

WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR.....1968

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE

I.

CHAIRMAN..... Councillor J.R. Rowe
VICE-CHAIRMAN..... Councillor E. Armsdon
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J. Cheyne A.P. Mathews.
J.H. Clarke F.E. Norton
Mrs. J.A. Dunk W.G. Purchase.
Mrs. H.M. Dunn T.H. Sutton
N.A. Gilbert V.W. Swatridge
J. Greenwood G.H. Wakefield
Major A.P. Gumm Col.P.J.K.Warren
W.L. Young

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J.H. Clarke D.G.H. Pattle
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Mrs. H.M. Dunn H.B. Sinclair
Mrs. K.M.K. Fry T.H. Sutton
R.A. German V.W. Swatridge
J. Greenwood Mrs. L.M.Tattersall
A.G. Gubbins G.H. Wakefield
Major A.P. Gumm Col.P.J.K.Warren
A.F. West

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.B. Hopkins M.B., CH.B., B. Pharm., D.P.H.
holding appointments of:-

- Senior Assistant County Medical Officer - Dorset County Council.
- School Medical Officer.
- Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.
- Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne Minster Urban District.
- Medical Officer of Health - Borough of Blandford Forum
- Medical Officer of Health - Blandford Rural District.

Contributing roughly:-

Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.....	1½ days per week
Wimborne Minster Urban District.....	½ day per week
Borough of Blandford Forum.....	¼ day per week
Blandford Rural District.....	½ day per week.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

W.R. Chick, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:-

F. Boam, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

M.D. Benwell , M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

MEAT INSPECTORS:-

A. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I.

R.E. Hargreaves, M.A.P.H.I.

I. Gordon - certified Meat Inspector.

Dr. Noel Pearson of the North Dorset area very kindly acts as my Deputy in an honorary capacity during my holidays.

Area Office,
Health Clinic,
Rowlands Hill,
Wimborne Minster,
Dorset.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my Annual Report for 1968.

I have often commenced with a short discussion on the subject of notifiable diseases and am pleased to say that this priority is becoming doubtfully justifiable. The whole subject was a very sad and gloomy one at the turn of the century, a fact which is not fully appreciated by to-day's young parents. The revolution which has occurred is based on three factors. First a huge advance in social circumstances due to better houses, more and better food and clothing and advancing enlightenment through education. Secondly the enormous strides forward in prevention through the development of vaccines against the common childhood ailments, coupled with their vigorous application, and thirdly the great strides in curative medicine mainly through the discovery of antibiotics.

The first and last of these three factors has for many years reduced the mortality from measles, and now the second factor, specific prevention through vaccines has assumed its proper place.

In the quinquennial period 1962 to 1966 in England and Wales there were 434 deaths from measles, which is 100 more than the combined total of deaths from poliomyelitis, smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough. The measles tide ebbs and flows biennially. The flood tide of 1961 produced $\frac{3}{4}$ million notifiable cases, the actual number probably being higher, even the ebb years produce about $\frac{1}{4}$ million. A national survey suggests that of these $\frac{1}{4}$ million cases 50,000 would require four or more visits by their doctor, and one in 15 would suffer from a potentially severe complication, for instance severe bronchitis or pneumonia in about 4%, middle ear infection in about 2.5% with just over 1% of all cases requiring admission to hospital. 4 in every 1,000 show evidence of inflammation of the brain and 1 per 1,000 actual encephalitis, with permanent mental and physical crippledom. These figures are quoted in detail in order to give an idea of the dividends to be obtained from the successful application of a measles vaccination campaign, which has already demonstrated its value in your district.

Indeed, we have every reason to be proud of the magnificent preventive and curative "umbrella" held over the modern child. There are unfortunately areas of neglect due to human failures as a glance at the Annual Reports of the N.S.P.C.C. will reveal, and there is always the sad and,

reproachful story of the neglect of childrens' teeth in the sphere of prevention. Far too much sticky sweet stuff continues to be chewed by most children and indeed teeth are the victims of a massive public apathy, how else can parental neglect of a good and regular diet and public neglect to fluoridate water supplies be explained? Alarming numbers of relatively young adults require full dentures but it is not sufficiently known that after many years, indeed up to three quarters of a lifetime in some cases, of erosion of jaw bone due to absence of teeth the prospect of good fitting dentures diminishes as time goes on.

It is the rule rather than the exception that even otherwise well informed parents continue to buy their childrens' teeth from them with pocket money, and at the same time fail to take enough interest in the **subject of fluoridation to distinguish between fact and fancy.**

The picture for the middle aged is not free from the effects of apathy.

In this age group 30% die from cancer and heart disease, 10% from strokes, 4% from violence (suicide, traffic, sport etc.,) and 7% from chronic bronchitis.

Smoking has a large impact on the proportion of deaths due to heart disease and chronic bronchitis. Lack of exercise and overeating are likewise important factors. Even in the case of traffic accidents it is apathy which determines that the majority of car occupants do not use safety belts.

That change in public attitudes is necessary is suggested by the fact that in Sweden middle aged men experience half the death rate of those in Scotland. In Norway the chances of survival from 65 to 85 are double those in England, and, nearer to home, France is improving her lead over Britain in the middle aged death rates. It is most likely that environmental factors play an important part in these differences and environmental factors are capable of modification.

My report for 1967 advanced statistical reasons for believing that the problem of suitable accommodation for the elderly was a growing one and it is in one sense gratifying to note that the elderly peoples' flatlets at Glynville have attracted a waiting list which is too large to be satisfied.

This proves both the acceptability of Glynville and the size of the demand, and has enabled the Council to plan with confidence further similar provisions in Ferndown, Corfe Mullen and Verwood.

Meanwhile, the rapid growth of the District in the private sphere was reflected in the public sphere by the completion in 1968 of 62 Council Houses representing locally a substantial advancement of the social policy which has had such a powerful beneficial effect upon the health of the nation during the past century; almost exactly a century if one goes back to the starting point of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes in 1872.

Having delved into history once prompts me to delve even further. In mediaeval times the serf was bound to his parish because he was ostracised outside it, he could not get a job or a house if he moved. How strange that the modern council house tenant, prospective or actual, is in a similar position. If he has been on a waiting list for five years and wishes to move he must face the "stateless" status, so far as a council house is concerned, in the new district. If he is in a council house and wishes to move he has a very slender hope of transferring, slender indeed if his move is far, otherwise he is likely to have to stay willy nilly.

Hopping into the time machine and flitting forward to 1969 and Seeborn, the latter document touches upon the need for housing authorities to be much larger and presumably advocates the disappearance of district councils in this sphere. Then the council house tenant could at least move about in his new regional authority, but he still could not move far unless by close liaison between major authorities.

But why not close liaison between district housing authorities to facilitate transfer of tenants, and preservation of eligibility and waiting list time for prospective tenants, who move from district to district?

The results of the policy of re-housing the local didicoids became clearer during the year. Thirty five families in all have been re-housed, leaving /
six

six outstanding, three of these being travellers. Of the 35 families re-housed, 24 remain, some very respectably established, some less so. Eleven have left, two to houses purchased by themselves and nine, several of them owing rent, to unknown conditions elsewhere in the country. It may be doubted if these nine are now living in houses, they have much more probably reverted to type. This yields a very satisfactory success rate of about 75% and a complete failure rate of about 25% and tends to justify the prophecy of those members who felt that a hard core of didicois families would best be accommodated in a half-way, permanent camping site with facilities.

On the other hand it must be admitted that the failures, having been given an excellent opportunity have voluntarily left the district and have thereby ceased to be a local problem.

Failure to pay rent is however not an exclusive prerogative of didicois as is abundantly proved by a glance at any Council minutes. In the really hard cases the power to attach earnings would be a very desirable innovation in furtherance of social policy, especially where the "hard cases" have become aware of a County Council rent guarantee and have decided to rest on their oars as a result.

There follows the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the customary details and statistics.

J. B. H. H. H.

JUNE, 1969

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres.....	80,863
Population - mid year - as estimated by Registrar General.....	34,940
Total number of inhabited houses - 1.4.68.....	Private..... 11,187
	Council..... 1,202
Rateable value as at the 1st April, 1968.....	£1,348,125
Estimated product of 1d rate.....	£5,736

As Supplied by the Registrar
General

MALES.

FEMALES.

BIRTHS	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegit.
Live Births.	285	271	14	283	267	16
Still Births.	3	3	-	6	6	-

Deaths of Infants.

Under 1 year...	4	4	-	2	1	1
Under 4 weeks..	1	1	-	1	1	-
Under 1 week...	1	1	-	1	1	-

DEATHS	Total	Male.	Female
Total Registered...	413	219	194

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Wimborne and Cranborne R.D.C.	England & Wales	Administrative County
Standardised Death Rate.....	10.3	11.9	11
Standardised Birth Rate.....	17.9	16.9	17.1

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Deaths....	0.87
Births....	1.10

8.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION
STATISTICS.

<u>Poliomyelitis</u>		<u>Diphtheria</u>		<u>Tetanus</u>		<u>Whooping Cough</u>		<u>Smallpox</u>		<u>Measles.</u>		
<u>Oral.</u>	<u>Salk</u>											
P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	
445.	557.	-	-	358.	664.	368.	695.	348.	313.	273.	21	1003.

P = Primary Course.
R = Reinforcing Dose.

SECTION A

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Provided by Dorset County Council. Control is centralised in Dorchester and the Service operates from local centres in Wimborne and Ferndown.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

This is situated at Boscombe and provides an excellent free service for the bacteriological examination of human specimens, food, milk and water. Plans were well advanced for the move to a new laboratory attached to the new hospital in Poole.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The County Council provided an Infant Welfare Clinic in Wimborne, Ferndown, Colehill, Handley, Verwood, West Moors and Corfe Mullen. Ante-natal classes and speech therapy are conducted in the clinics at Rowlands Hill, Wimborne and Ferndown, the latter also providing accommodation for cervical cytology clinics, family planning, chiropody, Red Cross activities.

HOME HELP SERVICE

A local organiser for the Rural District and Wimborne Urban District attends to the detailed administration of this valuable service. She is based at the Ferndown Health Clinic and may be telephoned from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. from Monday to Friday.

SECTION B
PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.....	40
Food poisoning.....	17
Whooping cough.....	4
Erysipelas.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1
Puerperal pyrexia....	1
Meningococcal infection.	1

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year the number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register was as follows:-

PULMONARY

Males.....	62
Females.....	54

NON-PULMONARY

Males.....	5
Females.....	5

SECTION C

STATISTICAL TABLES..... 1968

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>		<u>MALE.</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	1	-
2.	Malignant Neoplasm - stomach.....	6	2
3.	Malignant Neoplasm - lung, bronchus.....	20	4
4.	Malignant Neoplasm - breast.....	-	13
5.	Malignant Neoplasm - uterus.....	-	5
6.	Other Malignant Neoplasms etc.....	27	22
7.	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms.....	-	1
8.	Anaemias.....	1	1
9.	Other diseases of Nervous System.....	-	3
10.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.....	2	3
11.	Hypertensive Disease.....	9	5
12.	Ischaemic Heart Disease.....	75	46
13.	Other forms of Heart Disease.....	7	11
14.	Cerebrovascular Disease.....	18	33
15.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.....	14	12
16.	Influenza.....	-	2
17.	Pneumonia.....	13	8
18.	Bronchitis and Emphysema.....	12	3
19.	Asthma.....	1	-
20.	Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	1	2
21.	Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	3	-
22.	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System.....	-	3
23.	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System.....	-	3
24.	Congenital Anomalies.....	2	3
25.	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality.....	-	1
26.	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions.....	-	2
27.	Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	4	3
28.	All other accidents.....	1	3
29.	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries.....	-	1
30.	All Other External Causes.....	2	1
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES.</u>		219	194

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Bakehouses.....	39
Butchers' Shops	78
Caravans and Moveable Structures	127
Canteens	4
Confectioners	41
Clubs	1
Drainage.....	301
Dairies	24
Factories etc	156
Flies	28
Fried Fish Shops	9
Fishmongers and Poulterers	25
Food Preparing Premises	51
Grocers	80
Greengrocers	18
Inspection of Houses under Public Health Acts.....	32
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts	376
Inquiries into Cases of Infectious Diseases	23
Knackers Yards	14
Licensed Premises.....	14
Miscellaneous	24
Refuse Collection	1120
Refuse Disposal	250
Rodent Control	2629
Restaurants	40
Stables and Piggeries	65
Schools	23
Visits to Slaughterhouses	323
Water Supply.....	183
Wholesalers	15

Serious complaints were received in mid-summer as to an accumulation on the bed of a small stream. Investigation led to the source of the pollution being determined as waste food, carried by an abundance of drinking water from a nearby poultry farm.

The owners of the farm readily agreed to change the type of feed for drinking water, and this quickly reduced the amount of pollution.

Subsequently, for practical reasons, the business was gradually run down and the remaining pollution was correspondingly reduced.

Occasional complaints were received regarding the spreading of manure on local farms. This possibly caused some inconvenience whilst it lasted, but in no case was found to persist for more than one day. The judgment given at Kent County Court relative to an objectionable odour from nearby piggeries undoubtedly will influence decisions in future cases of a similar nature.

STAFF

No changes of staff engaged upon general duties, have occurred, but two of the Inspectors at Uddens have left.

The joint agreement between this Council and neighbouring Authorities has proved to be of value in either direction as we have had a great deal of help from "third year" students when the staff at the Abattoir has been reduced.

HOUSING

The run-down of work in connection with unfit housing is now almost complete as a result of continuous action in the past two decades both in the field of dealing with unfit property and improving those that were worth bringing up to present day requirements.

A total of over 900 unfit houses dealt with, and about 1,000 grants made for improvement, has left only a few in each category, remaining to be dealt with. A trickle of applications for improvement grants has continued, several of which were generated by publicity on this theme. Unfortunately, a somewhat wider inference appeared to have been drawn than was intended, and some applicants have been disappointed to learn that grants were not available for simple repairs to property or replacing worn out or out-dated fittings.

It will be interesting to see whether the proposed increases in the amounts to be available for Discretionary and Standard Grants will result in renewed interest. At the moment, in the light of the work that has been done during the past years it seems unlikely. Some concern is felt over the proposal in the 'White Paper', to allow grants to be made although work has been commenced.

The administration of this scheme has been so streamlined as to take the minimum of time in dealing with applications. There should, therefore, be no need for the terms of this section to be involved.

During 1968 permanent accommodation was provided for ten itinerant type families. Those with any sort of roots, however tenuous, appear to have made the extra effort necessary and to have settled in without a great deal of difficulty.

The completely root-less units have generally not made the effort to succeed in establishing themselves. There appears to have been reluctance on the part of the men to undertake any kind of firm employment and to play their part in giving their families a better future. These results have highlighted the comments made in last year's report to the effect that not all the endeavour can come from the Local Authority and its staff. Houses were quietly vacated by the occupants who left behind them their litter, and outstanding rent amounting to quite a sum.

Nevertheless, this Council has made the experiment, and the results of our experience indicate that it is impossible to generalize on this subject. Whilst some families are obviously deserving of an opportunity, there are others who should not be given priority over the many other cases that need attention and better housing accommodation.

HOUSING ACT 1957 - 64

1.	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be not in all respects fit for human habitation	28
2.	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	15
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) serving of notices requiring the execution of works	2
	(b) the making of demolition or closing orders.....	8
4.	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works....	3
5.	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	6
6.	The number of demolition orders made	8
7.	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	2
8.	The number of houses demolished	9

14.

The Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, Section 15 (4)

1. The number of dwellings overcrowded (at 31.12.68) Nil
2. The number of families therein Nil
3. The number of persons involved Nil
4. The number of new cases reported (in 1968)..... Nil
5. The number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year Nil
6. The number of persons involved..... Nil
7. The number of return cases of overcrowding..... Nil

Discretionary Grants

Nine applications for discretionary grants were received involving ten units of accommodation. The total expenditure was £3,437 averaging £343 per house, as compared with £301 per house in 1966 and £296 in 1967.

Standard Grants

The following table gives details, together with those for previous years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Approved</u>	<u>Owner Occupied</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>	<u>Baths</u>	<u>Wash-hand Basins</u>	<u>Hot Water Supply</u>	<u>W.C.'s</u>	<u>Food Storage</u>
1962	30	19	11	29	30	30	29	19
1963	38	22	16	31	33	34	34	31
1964	42	23	19	35	37	40	41	32
1965	48	18	22	35	38	40	35	35
1966	32	18	14	28	30	31	28	24
1967	28	16	12	27	28	28	27	25
1968	27	16	11	26	26	27	26	22

Total of grants approved (1968) - £5,925

Action taken under Housing Acts since 1955

<u>Year</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Houses Closed</u>	<u>Houses Repaired</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>	<u>Standard Grants</u>
1955	-	2	9	70	-
1956	9	13	49	111	-
1957	12	-	40	73	-
1958	12	1	117	67	-
1959	2	-	28	50	29
1960	10	1	15	61	50
1961	26	3	40	37	64
1962	17	-	103	57	35
1963	35	-	65	20	38
1964	18	1	76	36	42
1965	18	1	80	18	40
1966	13	-	36	12	32
1967	7	-	31	6	28
1968	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>188</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>704</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>385</u>

CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968Caravan Sites - Moveable Dwellings

The trend towards fully self-contained residential vans has continued, rather more slowly, through the year. With one notable exception, the residential sites have been well maintained and managed, so that few problems arose.

Delaying tactics have been continued by the Owner of the unauthorised site referred to in last year's report, with the result that there are still a number of residential vans on site.

Demand continues at a high level in the summer period for sites for touring vans, in which this area is lacking.

This branch of caravanning appears to be steadily increasing in popularity and action is necessary to deal with the numbers of vans that can be observed in the "small hours" on roadside verges and lay-bys.

Proposals for development of a site at Tricketts Cross were licenced for touring vans at the end of the year. It seems probable that efforts will

be

16.

be made to change the use of this site, as the cost involved in purchasing and laying out for the short season for touring vans is hardly economic.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Four premises were registered during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A regular series of visits to all food premises has been maintained. No adverse reports have been received and any action required has been of a very minor nature. It is fortunate that most of the buildings are not of such an age that they are quite unsuitable for the purpose. This situation reduces materially the problems that can arise in connection with both maintenance and lay-out.

Nearly 400 samples of foods were submitted for bacteriological examination and about one-quarter of these were of cream. A significant percentage of the latter were not satisfactory and the Medical Officer of Health has dealt with this aspect in detail elsewhere.

After some years of informal pressure, a large wholesaler moved into a purpose-built warehouse at Ferndown Industrial Estate. This considerably improved facilities for bulk handling and storage of quantities of materials used in the hotel and catering trades.

In October a meeting was arranged, with the help of Wimborne Chamber of Trade, at which an address was given on the subject of the handling of frozen food. Although well publicised, attendance at this meeting was disappointing, having regard to the number of shops that are presently handling this type of foodstuff.

Four cases of unsatisfactory items were reported. One related to a loaf of bread with a piece of metal embedded therein, two to food-stuffs affected by mould and the other item was found to have been purchased in the area of a neighbouring Authority.

During

During the Autumn, the impact of imported food in containers was experienced in that about 1,000 rounds of cheese were so delivered to a local depot and inspected by the Department.

Poultry Slaughter

Corfe Mullen

	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Bird Unsaleable</u>	<u>Total Weight</u>
Chicken	18,052	72,915 lb.	1,092	3,184 lbs

Cranborne

Chicken	14,901	76,235 lb	398	1,171 lbs
Turkeys	54	1,075 lb	Nil	Nil

Holt

Chicken	56,109	190,151 lb	730	2,163 lbs
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<u>Totals</u>	<u>Birds</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Unfit</u>	<u>Unfit Weight</u>
Chicken	89,062	339,301 lb	2,220	6,518 lbs
Turkeys	54	1,075 lb	Nil	Nil

Milk and Daines Regulations, 1969

Very little progress has been made towards the completion of the new dairy premises referred to in last year's report

The considerable growth of population in the locality will doubtless have produced a corresponding increase in demand from the various milk retailers, and clearly the existing premises being used by this concern, must be under extreme pressure.

Condemned

18.

Condemned Food

Fruit and Vegetable	525 lbs.
Canned Meat	516 lbs.
Miscellaneous Frozen Food	795 lbs.
Miscellaneous Tinned Food	4,099 lbs.

Much of the food, referred to above, was of necessity condemned following a bad fire at premises in Verwood. The shop was gutted and one member of the Staff was fully occupied for two days in examining and checking the salvaged material.

MEAT INSPECTION

The inspection staff became depleted owing to the resignations of both Mr. Heal and Mr. Jacobs. Mr. Heal's place was taken by Mr. Corner from Gillingham, but in spite of national advertising, no applications were received whatever from Public Health Inspectors.

It was, therefore, decided to revise the shift system so as to allow for the employment of an additional authorised Meat Inspector. By this alteration, it was found possible to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Gordon from Reading County Borough commenced his duties at the end of December.

Several requests have been received from vacant places for students requiring instruction and practical experience in Meat Inspection. In spite of their normal commitments, the senior Inspectors have undertaken this additional task, so that, in addition to Mr. Wickens of this office, students from Bournemouth (2), Poole (2) and Christchurch have been receiving tuition.

Work has continued in the premises at an even greater pressure this year so that, coupled with a regular export trade, the need for improvements became urgent.

The

The cost of a completely "on line" system was found to be prohibitive, and therefore the project was revised so as to keep the cost to an acceptable figure. This necessitated further meetings and examinations of proposals, which delayed preparation of a final plan until the Autumn. At the end of December the details had been settled and work due to commence early in January, 1969.

Investigations into the incidence of Salmonellae have continued in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory. During the second half of the year attention has been concentrated on **pigs** in an effort to obtain more detailed evidence as to how widely this particular group is found amongst the pigs which are being slaughtered in the normal way.

CARCASSES INSPECTED

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	13114	7233	1844	63213	36269	Nil
Number inspected	13114	7233	1844	63213	36269	Nil
<u>All diseases</u> <u>except</u> <u>tuberculosis and</u> <u>cystercerci</u>						
Whole carcass condemned.....	11	57	37	124	266	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	4760	5292	6	6013	5352	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcass condemned..	-	-	-	-	1	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	217	Nil
Total weight of meat condemned - all causes	296529 lbs.					

C. BOVIS

	<u>Cows and Bulls</u>				<u>Clean Beef</u>				<u>All Cattle</u>			
	<u>Kill</u>	<u>Viable</u>	<u>Calc</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Kill</u>	<u>Viable</u>	<u>Calc</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Kill</u>	<u>Viable</u>	<u>Calc</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	911	-	3	3	1116	1	6	7	2027	1	9	10
February	766	-	5	5	1123	-	4	4	1889	-	9	9
March	648	-	3	3	1043	2	3	5	1691	2	6	8
April	666	-	3	3	1107	-	4	4	1773	-	7	7
May	417	-	4	4	1082	2	2	4	1499	2	6	8
June	294	-	3	3	861	1	4	5	1155	1	7	8
July	316	-	2	2	1037	2	9	11	1353	2	11	13
August	423	-	2	2	1237	1	5	6	1660	1	7	8
September	457	-	1	1	1038	1	5	6	1495	1	6	7
October	742	2	6	8	1167	1	9	10	1909	3	15	18
November	886	-	4	4	1068	-	4	4	1954	-	8	8
December	772	-	2	2	1006	2	5	7	1778	2	7	9
TOTALS	7298	2	38	40	2885	13	60	73	20183	15	98	113

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960
ANALYSIS OF PREMISES TO WHICH THE REGULATIONS APPLY

	<u>Regulation 16</u>		<u>Regulation 19</u>		
	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Comply</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Comply</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grocers	131	131	101	101	131
Licensed Premises	46	46	46	46	46
Confectioners	43	43	24	24	43
Food Preparation Premises.	14	14	14	14	14
Butchers	19	19	19	19	19
Bakers	4	4	4	4	4
Restaurants and Cafes	24	24	20	20	24
Greengrocers	26	26	24	24	26
Fishmongers	6	6	6	6	6
Fish and Chip Shops	3	3	3	3	3
Dairies	1	1	1	1	1
Wholesalers	2	2	1	1	2
TOTALS	319	319	263	263	319

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

It has been possible to continue with the standard of inspections during the year and a number of premises have received more than one general inspection.

A number of minor contraventions have come to light as regards cleanliness and temperature and have been dealt with informally by your Inspectors. In addition, a few cases relating to sanitary accommodation and lack of washing facilities have also been rectified by persuasion rather than legal action. The latter still arise from the sale or letting of "shells" which are fitted out long after the approval of plans. Where the space available is limited the problem is not always easy to resolve, but none have, as yet, proved insuperable.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	2	72	72
Retail shops	6	126	126
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	7	7
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	26	26
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
TOTALS	11	232	232

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 409

TABLE C

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	204
Retail shops	389
Wholesale departments, warehouses	63
Catering establishments open to the public	129
Canteens.....	25
Fuel storage depots.....	<u>1</u>
	Total <u>811</u>
	Total Males 361
	Total Females 450

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforces by Local Authorities	5	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	110	141	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	115	156	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)....	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of Floors (6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	4	4	-	2	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	9	9	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		-	-	-	-

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>MAIN WATER</u>		<u>MAIN WATER - STANDPIPES</u>		<u>WELLS AND PRIVATE SLEEPING</u>	
	No. of Houses	Population	No. of Houses	Population	No. of Houses	Population	No. of Houses	Population
Alderholt	305	862	283	830	3	12	14	20
Chalbury	49	140	45	132	2	13	2	6
Colehill	1460	4088	1444	4088	5	13	11	37
Corfe Mullen	1369	4200	1356	4169	4	10	9	21
Cranborne	199	587	168	540	-	-	31	47
Edmondsham	58	163	51	153	-	-	7	10
Gussage All Saints	80	226	78	222	-	-	2	4
Gussage St. Michael	64	180	59	172	1	2	4	6
Hampreston	4308	9310	4300	9286	12	4	6	20
Hinton Martell	100	290	95	282	-	-	5	8
Hinton Parva	22	60	19	57	3	3	-	7
Holt	389	1160	377	1134	-	-	12	26
Horton	119	340	102	317	1	2	16	21
Long Crichel	33	95	31	91	1	3	1	1
Moor Crichel	77	230	74	226	3	4	-	1
Pamphill	237	750	213	721	-	-	24	29
Pentridge	84	250	73	220	-	-	11	30
Shapwick	73	220	70	210	1	2	2	8
Sixpenny Handley	256	780	237	736	18	14	11	30
Sturminster Marshall	423	1260	404	1197	16	3	18	60
Verwood	1198	3500	1157	3424	1	20	35	56
West Moors	1146	3150	1138	3116	1	4	7	30
West Parley	944	2690	935	2663	1	-	9	27
Wimborne St Giles	140	420	130	404	1	2	9	14
Witchampton	144	425	140	416	2	5	2	4
Woodlands	131	390	125	371	2	5	4	14
TOTALS.....	13,408	35,766	13,104	35,127	52	110	252	529

WATER SAMPLES - PRIVATE SUPPLIES

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Almer	-	-	-	1		1
Corfe Mullen	1	2	-	2		5
Holt	2	4	-	2		8
Mapperton	1	1	-	2		4
Sturminster Marshall	1	1	-	2		4
Verwood	1	1	-	-		2
West Parley	2	-	-	-		2
West Moors	-	-	-	1		1

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Almer	1	-	-	-		1
Alderholt	1	-	-	-		1
Colehill	4	-	-	-		4
Corfe Mullen	52	1	-	-		53
Cranborne	1	-	-	-		1
Hampreston	35	-	-	-		35
Holt	2	-	-	-		2
Hinton Martell	1	-	-	-		1
Sturminster Marshall	4	1	-	-		5
Verwood	1	-	-	-		1
West Moors	37	1	-	-		38
Witchampton	3	-	-	-		3
West Parley	3	-	-	-		3
Wimborne St. Giles	3	-	-	-		3

Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no increase in the very small number of complaints received. The completion of the work of providing adequate drainage in Corfe Mullen has cleared another perennially difficult problem area, and only Verwood remains of the larger urban communities.

It is hoped that further progress will be made in Verwood in 1969 towards relieving the troubles that exist.

A more realistic approach to potential problems in regard to septic tanks has proved very helpful. Insistence by the Council on the provision of watertight cesspools in areas that are on heavy soil or are low lying has done much to prevent subsequent nuisances and complaints by purchasers. It also brings the cost of running these systems into perspective at a very early stage, which again, is to the advantage of an intending purchaser.

The Council's decision to add further subsidy and reduce the charge for cleansing service to 10s. 0d. per load in the next financial year will, no doubt, be of great help to those ratepayers who reside in areas where the provision of main drainage is unlikely for many years.

Proposals for sewerage the village of Alderholt were submitted to Dorset County Council for their information. It appeared likely that further progress would be postponed on this scheme as the needs of the area, although acute at times, were not considered to be more urgent than those of other parts of the County.

The number of properties connected to sewerage schemes at 31st December was approximately 9,000.

Refuse Collection

Work continued in the preparation of an incentive bonus scheme for this service, and eventually the proposals received the approval of the Prices and Incomes Board.

During

During the preparation of the final figures, it became apparent that if productivity could be improved, then by utilising a redundant vehicle it would be possible to provide a weekly collection service to the six larger parishes at reasonable cost. This interim scheme was approved by the Council in the Autumn and put into operation at the beginning of December. At the same time, a long standing requirement^e that the "rounds" be completely revised and vehicle crews matched to the relative tonnage collected, was implemented.

No additional labour was required, and this is an opportunity to acknowledge the willing co-operation that has been and still is being given by the men involved, and their representatives.

After a very short period, the initial problems and difficulties were sorted out, and it was evident that the proposals were soundly based, and have since proved quite satisfactory.

The Council also resolved to extend the weekly collection throughout the whole of the District in 1969 and authorised the ordering of a vehicle for the purpose. This should arrive in time for this scheme to be put into operation in the Spring of 1969.

In view of the continuing financial stringency it seemed unlikely that the proposed "back-door sack" collection would be authorised but the planning and preparation for this scheme was continued.

Action was taken to compel the provision of suitable refuse containers throughout the District and occupiers of all new properties have been advised of the short term and long term proposals for refuse collection. This resulted in considerable demand for the purpose-made sack holders and over three hundred have already been sold.

Experiment

28.

Experiments were carried out on two caravan sites involving the use of "bin liners". This method proved to be a valuable alternative, pending the conversion of the whole area to sack holders.

The small utility vehicle has continued to be most useful particularly in supplementing the normal weekly collections to business premises who were willing to pay for refuse removal three or four times in the week.

The continued depositing of litter by a small minority was still a matter of concern. These deposits in conjunction with the indiscriminate dumping of refuse on the outside of our tip site by members of the same minority who were too small-minded to envisage paying a nominal charge, took a disproportionate length of time to clear and tidy up. It is an unfortunate feature of a so called "permissive society" that it seems to encourage some individuals to live and behave like animals, rather than to improve on human standards.

Fewer cars were found abandoned than in 1967 and were all removed. In only one case was the person responsible identified, and this information was passed to the Police to pursue the inquiries.

CLEANSING SERVICE

Demand for cesspool emptying continued at a steady level throughout 1968, although no longer prone to sudden heavy demands from populated areas after periods of rainfall, - the situation still arose, but to nothing like the extent of previous years. On the other hand, the continuous progress of connecting properties to main drainage made for no other major changes. For example, at the end of 1964 about 3,400 properties were on main drainage and there existed 208 agreements for regular cesspool emptying. By the end of this year, another 2,000 properties were connected to the sewers, but the number of regular emptying agreements in operation was 233.

The

The Corfe Mullen sewerage scheme was completed in December, and enabled a corresponding reduction in the hiring of Contractors' vehicles to be made. The construction of a large camping site near Verwood has, however, increased the demands in that area, pending further progress with the construction of sewers.

This service, as with refuse collection, suffered at times from labour shortages and in the past assistance has been available from amongst the refuse collectors if, and when, required. The introduction of the bonus scheme to the latter has posed a problem as to the inter-availability of labour. An interim agreement for drivers to work without mates, in times of such shortages, has been arranged, pending an examination of this service which it is hoped to undertake in 1969.

It has been considered preferable to dispose of the sewage at the disposal works at Tricketts Cross and the land-disposal site at Redmans Hill is retained for emergency use, or for loads with exceptionally high sludge content.

This arrangement inevitably increased the cost per load, as the sewage works are to the extreme south-east corner of the area and there was very little demand for this service in the near vicinity.

NOISE ABATEMENT

A few complaints as to noise were received during the year. Some related to matters which had arisen in earlier years but where the level of noise had been so reduced that it could not be said to interfere with the life of persons in the vicinity. Other matters referred to the Department were of so infrequent and minor character that no nuisance could be established.

RODENT CONTROL

During the Autumn there was a higher than usual increase in the reports received of rodent infestation. A matter of concern was the continuing numbers of reports of infestations in newly occupied premises. Investigations revealed that these were frequently due to bad "making good" where services were taken into the buildings concerned. The assistance of the building inspectors has been freely given, but these deficiencies were usually lightly covered over so as to be unnoticed unless a detailed examination was made. Unfortunately, to the ubiquitous rat seeking warmth and shelter, this was an ideal arrangement, i.e. an easy means of entry and exit, lightly screened so as to be passed by human beings.

TYPE OF PROPERTYNON-AGRICULTURALAGRICULTURALPROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

1. Number of properties in district.....	11,725	1120
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	607	258
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	453	250
(ii) Mice	77	32
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	187	4
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	24	3
(ii) Mice	29	-

SEWERS

4. Sewers infested by rats during the year	Nil
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